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EXHIBIT 2

# Microelectronic Grade Silicone Materials for CSP

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# Outline

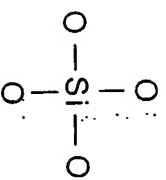
- The nature of silicones
- Silicone polymerization
- Root cause of silicone outgassing
- Development of materials for use in the  $\mu$ BGA package
  - Resolution of Lead bond issues
  - X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy images
- Conclusions



# Chemical Nature of Silicones

## Degree of Alkyl Substitution

0



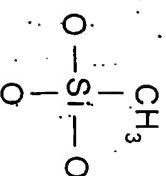
$\text{SiO}_2$

Silica

Glasses

Hard & Brittle

1

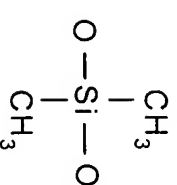


$\text{R}_1\text{SiO}_{3/2}$

Silicone resins

Silsesquioxanes

2



$\text{R}_2\text{SiO}$

Silicone

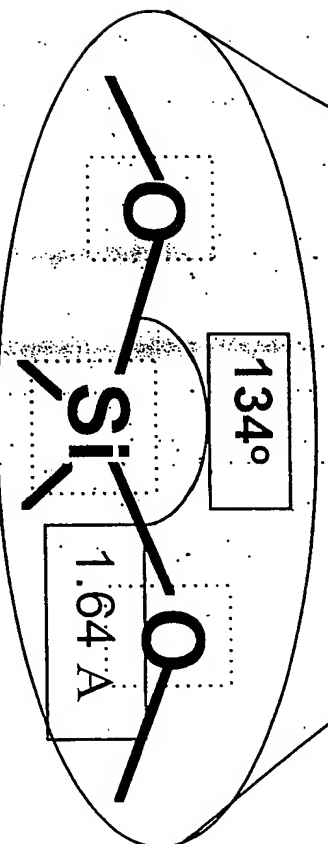
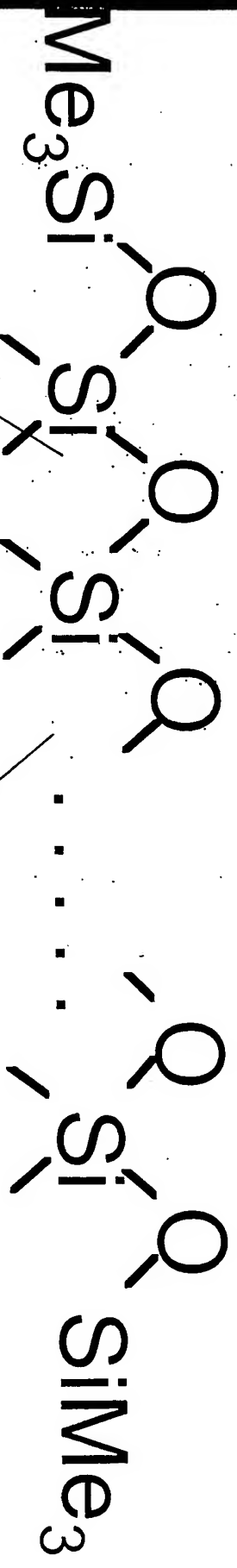
polymers

Soft & Flexible



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# Properties of Silicone Fluids



- Wide OSiO angle  $\Rightarrow$  Free rotation, low  $T_g$ ,  $T_m$ , etc
- Strong Si-O Bond  $\Rightarrow$  High Thermostability
- PDMS backbones are covered by  $\text{CH}_3$ 's, hydrophobicity



# Silicone Properties\*

- Liquid at high molecular weight
  - Low apparent activation energy for viscous flow
  - Low surface energy
  - High gas permeability
  - High dielectric strength
  - Thermal stability
  - Oxidative resistance
  - Low boiling points
  - Excellent flammability properties
  - Low surface shear viscosity
- \* Relative to hydrocarbon materials

# Equilibration Polymerization of Silicones

- Acid or base catalysis
- Time, temperature and solvent effects
- Molecular weight control
  - End block
    - trimethylsilyl
    - dimethylhydroxyl
    - dimethylvinyl
    - others



# Equilibration Polymerization of Silicones

- Polymerization:

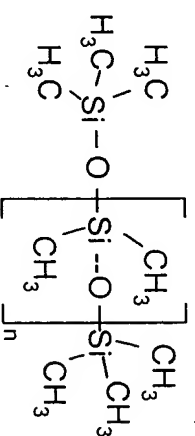


- Equilibrium mixture of cyclics and linears
  - High Mw linear polymer
  - Typically 11-18 wt. % cyclics for PDMS
- Low molecular weight species are very volatile and low viscosity



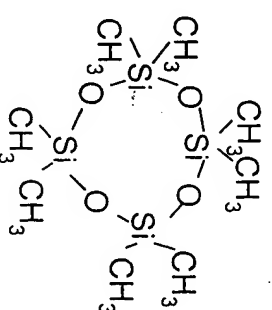
# Low Mw Silicones

Compound	Viscosity @ 25 C cS	Boiling Point C	Mw
Water	1.0	100	18
MM	0.7	101	162
D <sub>3</sub>		135	222
MDM	1.0	153	237
D <sub>4</sub>	2.3	175	297
MD <sub>2</sub> M	1.5	196	311
D <sub>5</sub>	3.9	211	371
MD <sub>3</sub> M	2.1	230	385
D <sub>6</sub>	6.6	245	445
MD <sub>4</sub> M	2.6	260	459
D <sub>7</sub>	9.5	276	519
MD <sub>5</sub> M	3.2	287	533
D <sub>8</sub>	13.2	303	593
MD <sub>6</sub> M	3.9	310	607
D <sub>9</sub>	18.0	326	667
MD <sub>7</sub> M	4.5		681



M(D)<sub>n</sub>M

Linear series



D<sub>4</sub>

Cyclic series



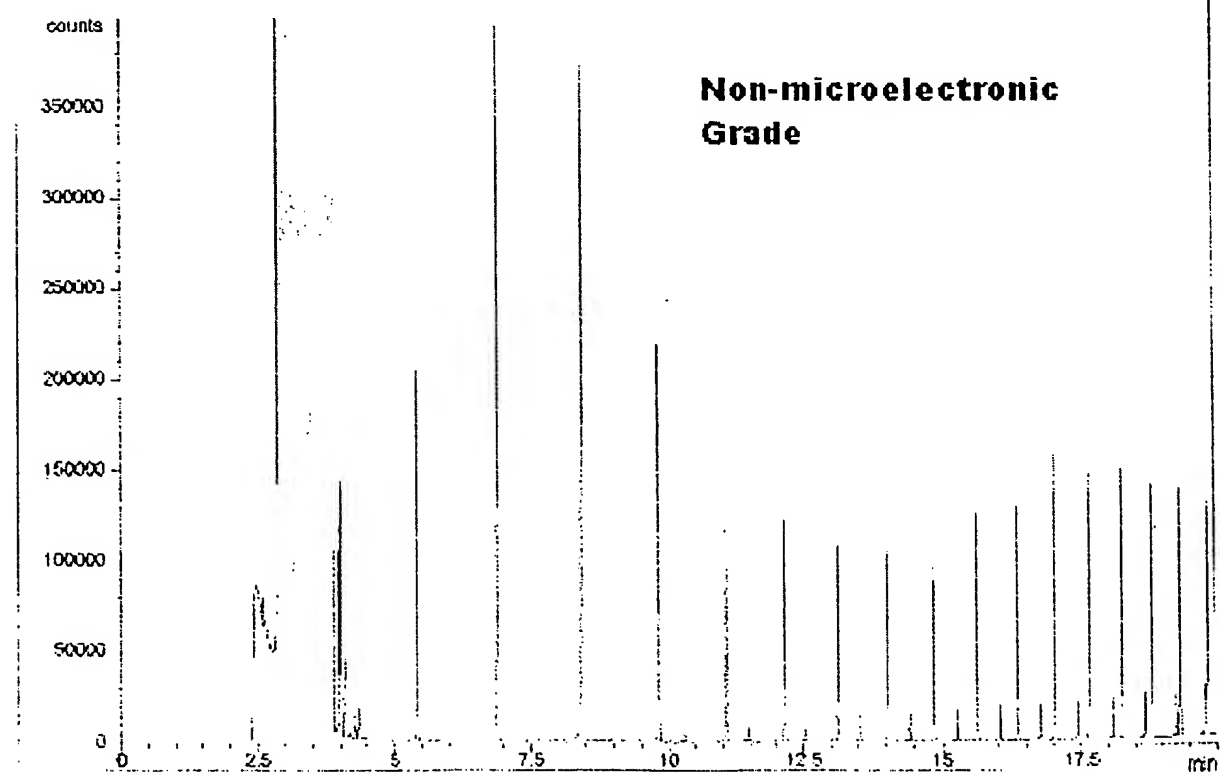
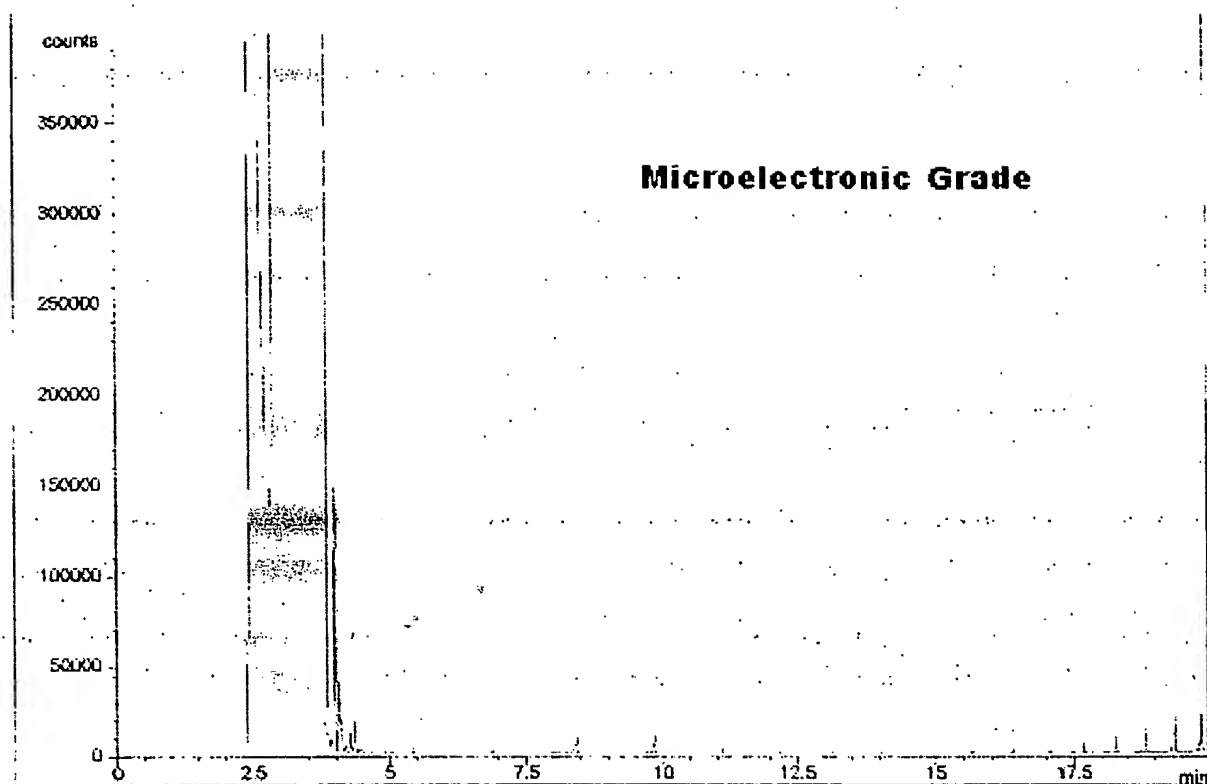
# Removal of Low Mw Species

- Vacuum strip dependent on:
  - time, temperature, vacuum level
- Liquid-liquid solvent extraction
- Non-solvent precipitation
- Super critical fluid extraction
- High pressure liquid chromatography





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# Gas Chromatography

Compounds	Non- microelectronic Grade	Microelectronic Grade
	PPM	PPM
D4-D12	20600	0
D13-D20	11860	734

- Greater than 95% reduction in low Mw species
- Remaining material is high Mw
  - high viscosity & high boiling

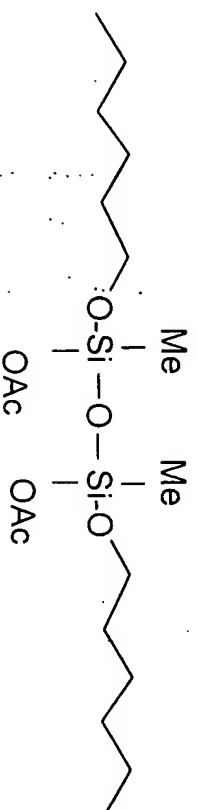
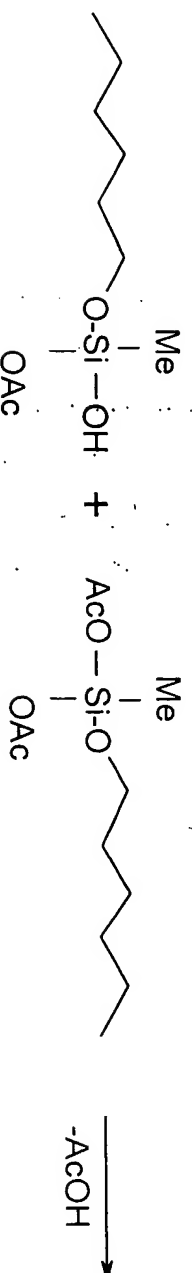
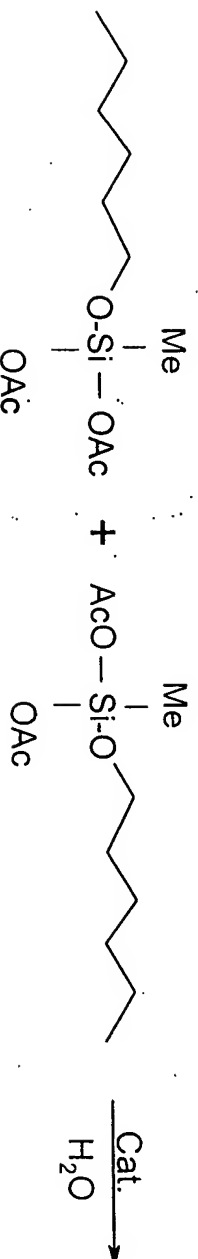


# Typical Silicone Formulation

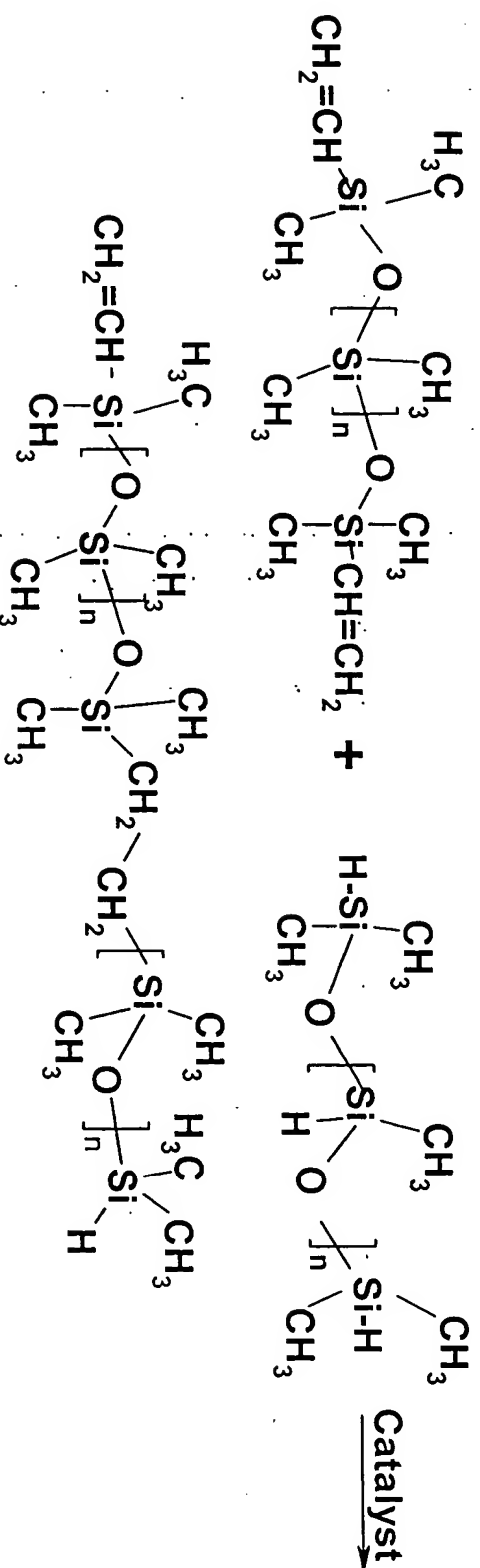
- Silicone polymer
  - outgassing
- Filler
- Crosslinker
- Adhesion promoter
- Catalyst (Pt)



# Condensation Cure



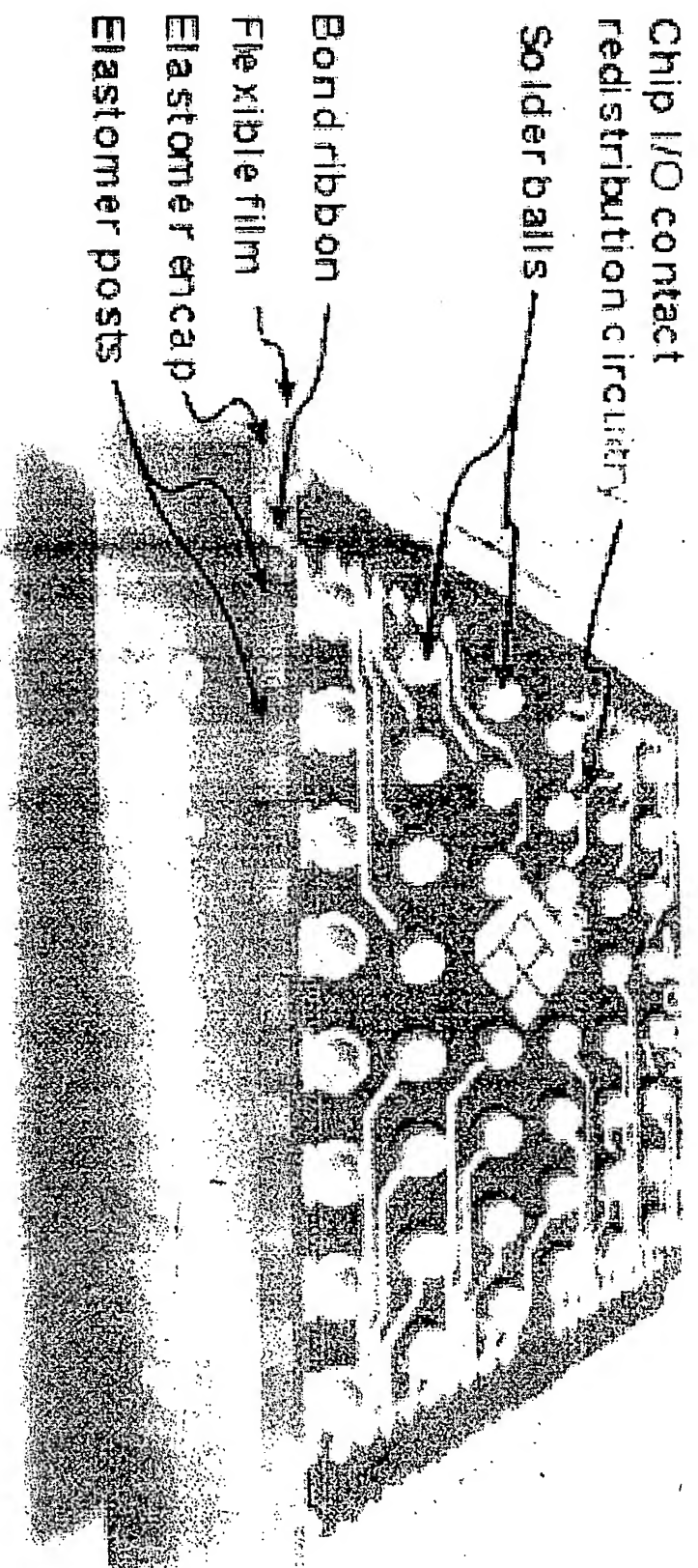
# Addition Cure



- No cure by-products
- Heat activated
- Can be 1-part or 2-part



# $\mu$ BGA Package



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# Material and Process Considerations for CSP Lead Bonding

- Design considerations
  - Nubbins or pads
  - Proximity to lead bond area
- Material considerations
  - Rheology
  - Low volatility
  - Low creep
- Off set stencil printing
  - Gross contamination during printing
  - Time between print and cure





# Non-microelectronic grade materials led to:

- Migration of silicone onto leads
  - Cure silicone nubbins
  - Self diffusion of low  $M_w$  components
    - $D \propto 1/M_w^2$
  - Surface spreading
    - $\eta \propto M_w$
  - Outgassing



# Use of non-microelectronics grade silicones led to increases in:

- Lead bond ultrasonic frequency
- Cleaning frequency of lead bond tip
- Deformation of the lead
  - High failure rate due to heel breaks

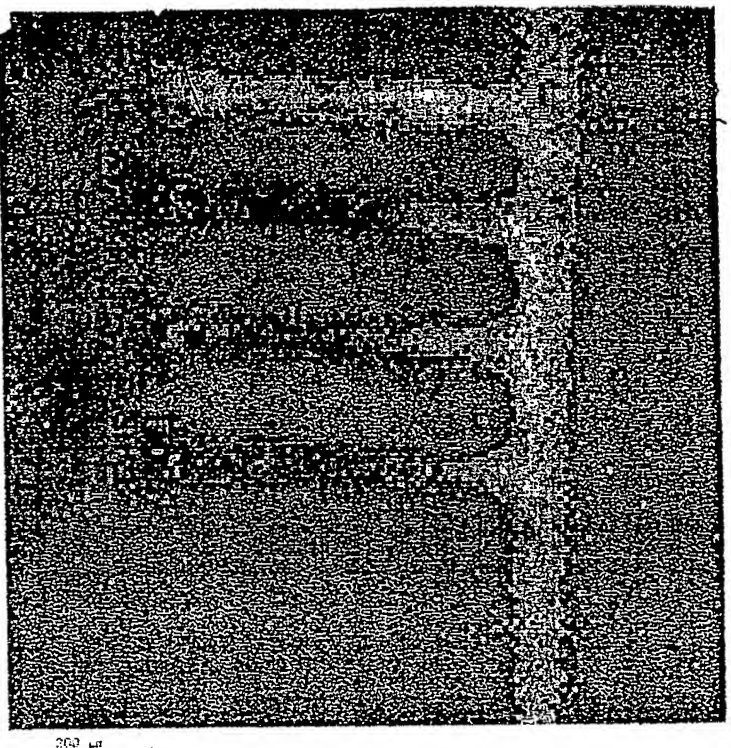


# Microelectronics grade silicone material eliminated all problems:

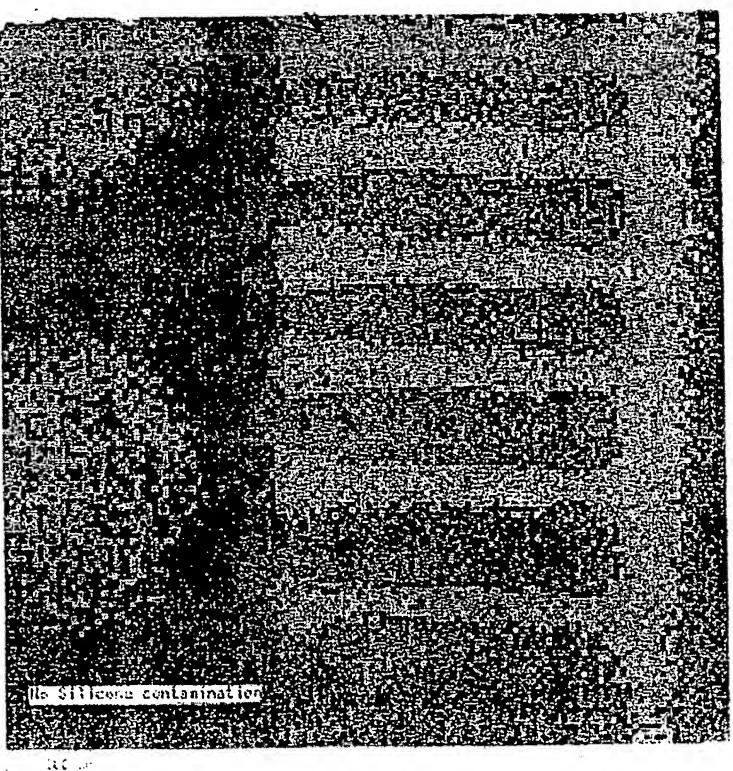
- Increased yield
- Increased productivity
- Increased reliability



# XPS of TAB tape showing leads



Non-Microelectronic Grade Silicone



Microelectronic Grade Silicone



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# Summary

- Silicones have unique properties due to their chemical composition.
- Equilibration polymerization of silicones
  - Low Mw species present - root cause
  - Can be removed by further processing
- Not all silicone materials are alike
- Low outgassing microelectronic grade silicone material set is commercially available.
- Companies are in production with  $\mu$ BGA using a low outgassing silicone material set.



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